THE
UNDERGRADUATE.

VOL. III. MIDDLEBURY, VT., MAY, 1878. NO. 8.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont. The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost.

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, four books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, the Bucolics, and six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, to the VIIth Chapter.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books.

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Equations of the Second Degree, and three books of Loomis' Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Latin Grammar (Harkness), Livy (Lincoln's Selections), Cicero De Senectute and De Amicitia (Chase & Stuart), Horace's Odes and Epodes (Macleane), Homer's Odyssey (Merry), Herodotus and Thucydides (Mather), Xenophon's Memorabilia (Robbins), Latin Prose Composition (Arnold), Greek Prose Composition (Jones), Classical History and Antiquity, Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb (Hadley and Goodwin), Algebra (Davies' Bourdon), Geometry (Loomis).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires (Macleane), Cicero, De Officiis or Tusculan Disputations (Chase), Tacitus, Histories or Germania and Agricola (Tyler), Sophocles, Lysias, Aristophanes, Exercises in writing Latin and Greek, German (Whitney's Grammar and Reader), Analytical Geometry (Loomis), Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field, Navigation (Loomis), Calculus (Loomis), Trench's Study of Words and English Past and Present, Rhetoric (Hart), Physiology (Dalton).

JUNIOR CLASS.—Quintilian (Frieze), Select Plays of Terence (Davies), or Satires of Juvenal (Escott), German (Whitney's Grammar and Reader), Natural Philosophy (Snell's Olmstead), Astronomy (Loomis), Chemistry (Elliot and Storer), Botany (Gray), Rhetoric (Whately), Logic (Jevons), Evidences of Christianity (Paley).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy (Perry), International Law (Woolsey), History of Civilization (Guizot), Butler's Analogy, Fine Art (Torrey), Natural Theology (Paley), Intellectual Philosophy (Porter), Moral Science (Alexander, Peabody), History of Grecian Philosophy, Geology (Dana), Zoology (Tenney), English Literature (Taine), Forensic Discussions, Review of the Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty, supplementing the text book and giving in concise form the latest investigations.

The Cabinet and Museum contains a large number of specimens, and is designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains over 12,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement.

There are also valuable libraries belonging to the Philomathesian and Philadelphian Societies.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has all the more important English and American periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

A well-appointed Laboratory, with a separate desk for each student, furnishes unusual facilities for the study of Chemistry.

In Botany and Geology numerous expeditions into the surrounding country are organized. In Botany, each student is required to prepare a herbarium containing at least seventy-five specimens, and a prize is offered for the largest and best collection.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1877. Sept. 6.—Fall Term began, Thursday.
Dec. 18.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of three weeks.
1878. Jan. 10.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
Mar. 26.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
Mar. 26—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
Apr. 11.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 25.—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 30.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 1.—Examination of candidates for admission, Monday.
July 2.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni.
July 3.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 12—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

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JAMES E. NEGUS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. III. MIDDLEBURY, VT., MAY, 1878. NO. 8.

THE OLD HALL.

I sit by my window at evening
Way up in the grand old Hall,
While the shadows of the poplars
Climb slowly the crumbling wall,
As over the pine-clad mountain
The moon looks kindly down
On the dreamy stretch of landscape
And the roofs of the steepled town.

The hue of the old stone building
Grows softer and seems to fade
To a gentler tinge of color,
With the mingling of light and shade.
Within this ancient building
Through doorways broad and deep
The shadows of stretching branches
And the silvery moonlight creep.

And as I sit by my window
And gaze on the evening sky,
My wandering thoughts fly backward
Through the years that have gone by.
And I think of the many voices,
Now still forevermore,
Whose echoes have resounded
In the years long gone before.

I think of the hurrying footsteps
That trod the well-worn stairs,
When the old hall was not burdened
With the years that it now bears.
I think of the day fast coming,
When from the old gray walls
We must go to fight our battles
Wherever stern Fortune calls.

And I know that in the future,
Wherever our footsteps stray,
We'll carry the sweetest memories
Of the old Hall tall and gray;
And perhaps when our minds are troubled,
We'll sigh to be back once more
Within the gray old building
That sheltered us safe of yore.

D.

THE LITERARY SUPREMACY OF THE GREEKS.

For centuries the scholars of all nations have acknowledged the superiority of Grecian literature. For more than two thousand years it has been admired and imitated, but its excellences remain to-day unequaled and unrivaled. What influence could have been at work to produce such a wonderful development? To those familiar with her history, she seems to have owed much to her natural surroundings. Were we to visit Athens in the time of her power, as we neared the harbor, we should notice first how clearly we can discern, though yet many leagues at sea, every prominent object in the city, even to the golden statue of Pallas on the Acropolis. Through the transparent atmosphere every bay, every mountain peak and every valley lies clearly defined before us. On landing we are at once impressed with the mildness of the climate. Here we find a people who know not cold. The king of winter seldom invades their beautiful homes. At the same time the heat of summer is moderated by the delicious sea breezes.

We find the surface of the country, though studded with mountain peaks, free from glaring natural distortions. The products of the soil are few, hence we find a people temperate in their habits, neither gluttons nor drunkards. Their surroundings have tended to make them Nature's own children, robust, acute, vivacious. With these natural surroundings, they were fit subjects for the severe discipline which they received under the stern regime of Lycurgus and Draco, and the constitutions of Solon and Cleisthenes. With these physical adaptations they begin under the rule of Pisistratus to turn their attention more directly to literature. In the poems of Homer they possessed a legacy such as no nation has since received. These poems were their Bible and the text-books of their young. Thus there was in the early native masterpieces a rich source of culture. Highly endowed by nature, with the models of the grand old masters before them, what wonder is it, that they made rapid progress towards perfection in literature.

In their religion, we find another secret of their success. Being nature's children, they were nature's worshipers. They were very devout, yet, withal, firm believers in sensuous gods. Their Zeus and Pallas and Aphrodite had their earthly palaces on high Olympus. They walked and talked like ordinary mortals. They delighted in war, in wisdom, and in love. For them there was no mysterious hereafter, no troublesome apprehensions about the spirit-world. Everything in their religion was within the range of their experience. Hence they acquired that tenacity of intellectual grasp which has characterized the nation. Their supposed encounters with the gods has been the source of many a soul-stirring passage in their literature. Their ennobling acquaintance with these deities enabled them in their delineations of character to unite successfully the ideal with the real, to attain a divine elevation, and at the same time to be true to life.

Another source of their intellectual refinement was their exquisite productions of art. Nature had placed at their hand the finest qualities of marble, and seemed to invite them to put into permanent statues the perfect forms which appeared among them. For their system of physical training was such that their noble productions of art are but imitations from life. In time, however, they essayed to represent the forms of their gods, and these were their masterpieces. The celebrated Phidias and his contemporaries exerted an untold influence on the literature of the Greeks. They expanded and stimulated a similar creative genius in oratory, in dramatic poetry and in philosophical speculation. To-day we think ourselves fortunate if we can study some old shattered torso, or broken arm, or defaced bust, exhumed from some ancient city, but what should we have thought, had we lived in a country where in every city were thousands of complete statues, where every temple, every park and every home was in itself a gallery of art.

The first form in which the greatness of Athens appeared was in the drama. When the dramatic era had commenced, the mellowing effects of time had rounded off all the rough corners of the language, and had rendered it flexible and rich in variety of expression. The dramatists were the teachers of the people. Their plays aroused popular interest and furnished topics for conversation the year round. The public festivals at which these dramas were represented took place four times a year. To be crowned victor at one of these was the highest literary honor. The competitors were numerous and the dramatist labored with might and main to bring his writings up to the highest degree of perfection. With what success these competitions were attended the critics of the past have told. The Athenians enjoyed not only the possession of these dramatic masterpieces, but they were privileged also to see them represented by him whose blood had thrilled with every stroke of the pen that wrote them.

But the chief outburst of Attic genius was in her later prose writers. In Pericles we find both an orator and a politician. Favorable alike to literature and to art, under his steady hand Athens reached her supremacy in pen and sword. And then the orators, the historians and the philosophers pass in succession over the stage of Attic life. By the fruits of their genius they added to her literature their grand masterpieces, which not only were the glory of their own times but have been the models of all subsequent ages.

THE SOUL OF TRUE ORATORY.

Have you not some time in your life listened to a speaker whose clear logic forced conviction and whose keen wit and biting sarcasm compelled you to wonder and admire; and yet have you not all the time felt a strange desire to find some defect in his reasoning — a sort of rebellion against that intellectual power and that force of genius which bore you down in spite of yourself? You instinctively knew that, confident of his own intellectual superiority, and without attempting to win your sympathy, by sheer force he over-

threw your convictions with intellectual weapons, as a general on the field of battle conquers his opponents by physical means; and, like those who, ground down beneath the heel of their conqueror, long for an opportunity for vengeance, your intellect, powerless to resist the force which bore it on, vainly struggled and eagerly sought to overthrow the despotism which was established over it. If such a speaker wins from his audience that which he seeks, he gains it as the pirate or the robber takes his booty — because successful resistance is impossible. No sensitive chord in the generous breast vibrates to his touch; no warm heart is thrilled by his appeals; his is merely an intellectual effort, and to the higher part of our being is but a desert waste with naught to satisfy its cravings.

Again, have you not afterwards listened to a speaker, of far less graceful and striking appearance, whose sentences were, perhaps, harsh and rugged and whom, at the outset, you thought worthy of little notice; and yet, as he proceeded, have you not felt yourself lifted up till you have forgotten to note his form and language, and have been wrapped up, heart and soul, in the words of the orator, till every thought he expressed, every sentence he uttered, woke a responsive thrill in your own breast? And then, as the recollection of the former speaker crossed your mind and as you compared him with the orator who now stirred your soul to its very depths, have you not felt a shock of disgust, almost of loathing, as though, by the contrast, you perceived, more clearly than ever before, his faults and defects?

But what was the great difference between the two speakers, and between the two classes of which they were types? What was there in the effort of the one which called forth in your breast that warm response which the other could never evoke? It was not the smoothness and melody of his sentences; for you yourself remarked their rugged nature. It was not his gracefulness or elocutionary skill; for his deficiency in these respects almost prejudiced you against him at the outset. No, it was none of these. The difference was that, although the effort of the former might display intellect, reason and thought, that of the latter was speech which had a soul in it — a strong earnestness, a grateful warmth, an indescribable presence which at once declared to you that the thoughts which the orator expressed had filled his brain, his heart, his soul, till they had become a part of himself — till they permeated his whole being and dwelt in him and he in them. When you perceived this, you became plastic in his hands. The one might, as a master mind, overpower the intellect and, battling with it at every step, pass on in triumph to the goal; but the other took captive the soul of the listener and bore it whither he would. The words of the one might be iron chains of reasoning, binding intellect to intellect; but those of the other were golden bands, uniting heart to heart and soul to soul; and borne upward on the pinions of excited imagination, his soul soared aloft in the grandeur of its noble enthusiasm, and, without an effort, it drew after it, and raised to its own lofty height, the hearts and souls of his hearers.

Now which is the true orator — the orator of the intellect, or the orator of the soul? It needs not the question. The orator of the soul, now as ever, stands forth pre-eminent. The oratory of our own day is indeed changed from that of the old Greeks and Romans; but it is changed in external shape only, even as the form of our garments and of our bodies is changed; the spirit — the soul — is the same. The soul of the true orator shines through and transfigures the keen logic and close-cut periods of the nineteenth century, as it illumined the passionate appeals of Demosthenes and the glowing words of Cicero. And so long as the same feelings, emotions and passions which have ever guided the actions of mankind shall still throb in the human breast, so long must the soul of true oratory remain unchanged.

The mob is a monster with the hands of Briareus, but the head of Polyphemus—strong to execute, but blind to perceive.—*Colton.*

WHAT'S DONE IN COLLEGE.

To the sub-freshman, as he contemplates his college course, four years seem like a long time. As he stands at the bottom round of the collegiate ladder and looks upward, how high it seems. Will he be permitted to pass over the intervening space and at last be able to stand triumphant at the top? As he examines the curriculum, it seems that nearly all which is necessary for a man to know is included. The great idea to him is knowledge to be gained. Let such an one enter college. As time goes on and he participates in the various duties and recreations of college life, he soon finds that his course is completed and he must step forth into life. If he has been a faithful student, what has the four years of study accomplished for him? What ought it to have accomplished? He has to a certain extent become acquainted with the arts and sciences. He has acquired a knowledge of Latin and Greek and has made a short excursion into the realm of Philosophy. But this is not all. This knowledge of things forms an important part of his education, but not the most important. While dealing with truth in its various relations, there is something, which, if it be wanting, the remaining part of a person's education will be an imbecile thing. Besides acquiring a knowledge of things, there must be acquired also a control of self. It seems that mind is given us, and with this gift the capacity of improvement. The *control* of mind is not given us. This we must acquire by a long struggle. In point of fact, it is the great thing sought in our process of education. It matters not so much to what extent a man may be endowed, or how fully his mind may be developed, (provided he is unable to fully control it), if he is not master of himself he is weak. Men who have ranked as scholars have been men pre-eminent in their power to throw themselves into their chosen work. They have been able to place their minds upon a subject and hold it there until the tough sinews which enclose the truth break away and open up a passage. They can take truth in its crude state, and removing the impurities, present to the world that which many a more brilliant mind has passed undiscovered.

This power of application or control of self we consider as one of the greatest ends to be sought in a college education. When the student is about to leave college he does not feel that his great power in the world is so much dependent upon what he knows as upon what he is able to do. In the four years he has spent in study there has not been time to master all the arts and sciences, nor to exhaust the powers of philosophy. What he has accomplished is to acquire a general knowledge. The professors have sought to take him in each branch to the point where he may go alone. They show him where things are, and how to deal with them, and he must put in practice the theories they present. In college he is led, but in life he must walk unaided. If, then, he does not master all the branches taken up in college, what he needs is the ability to master them if he choose. In order to proceed successfully in an investigation he must have the power of making the intellect bend to the work without a show even of yielding until it triumphs. Mind must become his obedient servant working under law.

If he fails to bring his intellect under such control, has he not come far short of reaching the goal? One of his objects in coming to college may be for acquiring a knowledge of books, but does he not also gain a much greater end, the control of his own powers?

"There is a piece of foppery which is to be cautiously guarded against, the foppery of universality, of knowing all sciences and excelling in all arts—chemistry, mathematics, dancing, history, reasoning, riding, fencing, Low Dutch, High Dutch, and natural philosophy. The modern precept of education very often is, 'Take the Admirable Crichton for your model, I would have you ignorant of nothing.' My advice is to have the courage to be ignorant of a great number of things that you may avoid the calamity of being ignorant of every thing."—*Sidney Smith.*

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, MAY, 1878.

EDITORS:

W. J. FISH, '78, *Editor-in-Chief.*

M. B. MANLEY, '78, D. STEWART, '79,
J. W. ATWOOD, '78, E. H. FARNSWORTH, '79,
D. P. HARDY, '78, H. W. HULBERT, '79.

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Address all communications to THE UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

EDITORIAL.

PROF. KELLOGG is expected by the time of Senior annuals, and the Faculty insist that Commencement orations must be prepared and handed in as early as that date. The Seniors doubtless, will readily perceive the advantage to be gained in drill, by a prompt compliance with this requirement, but to many it may also appear very unfortunate to be compelled to the task of writing during the busy period of examinations and other arduous duties.

However, it is announced that there will be no Senior recitations in the afternoon of the last two or three weeks of study, so that an opportunity will be given for the completion of these productions before the time appointed, and a release afforded from such work during the fortnight's vacation.

IT HAS been suggested in the town, by those who also acknowledged that the people there were to a considerable degree responsible, that in little matters of common etiquette, the students sometimes displayed a reprehensible amount of forgetfulness. Certainly, no more than a gentle suggestion would be necessary to a vivid consciousness of this fact, and it would be well, perhaps, if nothing more were necessary to inaugurate a speedy reform. We ought to be aided to the latter also by the thought that, if our village acquaintances note this deficiency in us, what must be its effect upon polite strangers.

In reality, the students here have excellent social advantages, and these ought to be more fully improved. For instance, if a professor and lady are kind enough to appoint a particular evening of the week for receiving, it might be well for us to consider it as a privilege not to be disregarded.

WE ARE informed that the graduates of '75 purpose to have a reunion during the coming Commencement, but particulars, which were expected, have not yet been furnished by their secretary. '75 shows no little spirit in thus determining to re-assemble, and we hope that the determination may be successfully carried out. The alumni of Middlebury college, as a rule, are not noted for class re-unions, nor indeed, remarkably noted for a general attendance at Commencements; but the reason of this we are at a loss to assign.

No one could say that they are not interested in the college, or that they do not so profess, and even give better evidence of such interest at times than mere profession. But yet, our Commencements are too little enlivened by their presence, perhaps because they are mostly at a great distance from their Alma Mater, or business cares press their attention, or they tire of the prosy exercises of the week, or dread the dusty march from the college to the church, on Alumni day. In any event, so far as they do fail to appear, they carry a disappointment to every one concerned, except, perhaps, to themselves, and we hope that the good example of '75 may be potent in results.

WE ARE sorry to learn that the prizes awarded at the Parkerian prize speaking are to be only half as large this year as usual. An effort is be-

ing made to secure from other sources the amount which is lacking this year. Whether this effort is successful or not, we see no reason why the speaking should be omitted. The expense will be no more this year than it has ever been. Those to whom prizes are awarded, will receive more than enough to cover their share of the expense, while those who do not receive prizes, will certainly suffer no inconvenience from the change. The thorough and systematic drill in elocution which each competitor receives in preparing for this exercise is well worth the time and money it costs, whether he takes a prize or not.

Moreover, by giving up the Parkerian prize speaking, we should lose one of the most popular features of our Commencement exercises. This we cannot afford. Anything that tends to make our commencements interesting and attractive to the public ought to be sustained by every student. That our prize speaking does tend to this is plainly evidenced by the large and enthusiastic audience which it always draws out.

A legacy has been left to the college, the income from which, amounting to about ninety dollars, is to be given to the Sophomore class for excellence in declamation. This fund, when it becomes available, together with that which is already used, will furnish liberal prizes, and as long as there is a permanent fund established for this purpose, it would be a matter of regret if the speaking should be omitted this year because the prize is less than usual. We trust those who have the matter to decide will be interested and carry it through.

Middlebury college is fortunate in being able to offer a larger number of prizes in proportion to her students, than most of the other colleges. Although there are more liberal prizes offered in other departments, still we should be sorry to see a decline in the interest manifested in competing for the Parkerian.

As has been announced, both officially and through the press, the late Rev. Dr. Drake, of Royalton, whose obituary we publish elsewhere, bequeathed to Middlebury college a legacy of $10,000.

Dr. Drake had ever been a warm friend of the college from the time of his graduation here in 1834, had served as a member of its corporation, and had lived near enough to it to observe its character as an institution of learning and an instrument for good in the world. He was not a man of any considerable wealth, and his gift is not only to be the more appreciated on this account, but bears with it a greater degree of compliment to the college.

The fact, too, that he was so intimately acquainted with the system of instruction and of discipline here, and had abundant opportunity to judge concerning their practical results, would seem also to make his bequest appear of more than ordinary compliment, as indicating the basis of the confidence which such a bequest implies.

The legacy was needed and is of a character with many others that have gone to make up our endowment, which, though small and often the result of considerable sacrifice, have each borne encouragement with them as well as substantial aid. And, indeed, we may add in this connection, that the signs of the time appear hopeful, when we consider that sums amounting to one-fourth of our invested fund previous to that period, have been bequeathed to the college during the last three years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Messrs. Editors:—I have the honor of being requested by one of your number to communicate for the Undergraduate, something respecting my class. But I have known very little of them for many years; and could state hardly anything concerning them. I will, however, pen something of the old faculty that served the college so usefully, a long term of years preceding 1840, and will commence with Professor Hough.

This distinguished college officer was a graduate of Yale college, and was regarded as among the best scholars of his class. In early manhood he was settled over the Congregational church

of Vergennes, and was called to the professorship of languages in our college in 1812. In 1817 he was made professor of theology; and returned to the chair of languages in 1825, which position he held till 1838, when he was assigned the professorship of English literature. This office he held one year, making a continuous service of twenty-nine years, when his connection with the institution ceased.

He was endowed with fine mental qualities, and was particularly endowed with keenness of discernment, and, from the rapidity with which he progressed in such studies as he chose to pursue, I should judge that his memory must have been retentive to no ordinary degree. I have understood that he was acquainted with some modern languages, and familiar with the Hebrew. From personal information, I can only speak of his attainments in Latin and Greek. In these languages he was at home with the college text-books. His corrections and occasional translations of difficult passages in the recitation room, showed a remarkable power and beauty of language.

In stature he was not quite up to medium, but straight and symmetrical; and of singular muscular agility. In his earlier years no one could so quickly scale a fence or so gracefully mount a horse. It was his wont occasionally to go upon the creek and indulge in skating, and I have been told that few could equal his celerity and and beauty of movement upon the glare ice. This sort of recreation he had laid aside before I knew him.

He greatly excelled in the use of descriptive and qualifying terms. And here I will remark that he possessed a hasty temper that sometimes betrayed him into exhibits of anger unpleasant to his friends; but a source of no little amusement to the students, particularly the language, the cleaving adjectives to which he would give utterance on such occasions. Well versed in history, his animadversions on defective historical characters were not a little severe. Saxe was right in his jubilee poem when he used the following couplet:

> "In utter disregard of the rules of the schools,
> He'd hurl down his adjectives on tyrants and fools."

And the same of unlucky college wights.

As a writer he had few equals in either thought or style. He preached frequently, and with singular force of eloquence in both his matter and manner. I once heard him deliver a baccalaureate sermon; and at this distance of forty-six years, I should pronounce it one of the best I ever heard.

From his devotion to farm work, I should think he must have been bred to that kind of labor. He owned land on Weybridge street, and also above the village on the east side of the creek. He put his hand to any kind of farm work that needed to be done. In the forenoon he would sometimes labor till the eleven o'clock bell rang for recitation, when he would run to his house, doff an old hat and coat, don better ones, and hasten, on the run, to college.

In dress and address he was plainer than most persons in his position, and seemed to detest some of the forms of social life. Tipping the beaver was in vogue in those days, and this was expected of every student on meeting a college officer, and the civility would be returned, and generally with grace. But Professor Hough's hand would go up with a twitch that denoted repugnance. Nevertheless his bearing in the main was kind and decorous.

He was happily married, and thereby connected with one of the first families in Connecticut, by the name of Leavitt. He had, I think, but three children, a daughter and two sons. Soon after his disconnection with the college he went West, was present at the college jubilee in 1850, and delivered a long and excellent address on the deceased alumni. But here come in sad reflections. Not many years after the jubilee he lost his eyesight. A classmate of mine told me of having seen him at the meeting of the American Board in Chicago, led around by his daughter. *Quantum mutates.* The whole family, I understand, have passed to the unseen world. see p. 13

W. BULLARD.

New Haven, Vt., May 9, 1878.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Where's your Oxford?

What item do you mean?

What is your father's name?

He yawned and got four demerits.

The order of exercises for commencement will be given in the June number.

He thinks a good deal of her, but five miles is a little too far to walk for nothing.

He likes to play ball, but that ten-dollar pane of glass is too much of a pill to be well digested.

The Oxford caps have arrived and at first created quite a sensation, but the novelty very soon wore away.

The Society boats have all undergone repair, and are now to be seen daily on the dark waters of Otter Creek.

The ex-editor of T. & C. smiled upon us the other day. We generally see him around when there is any fun going on.

The Juniors went to Brooksville on Saturday last, on a botanical excursion. They report a successful trip and a jolly time.

Trotting horses are the rage down street. Marvelous time is reported, but the veracity of the reports is much to be questioned.

The Seniors are reckoning on the prospect of a long Senior vacation, and are busy making arrangements for Commencement week.

The Sophs have been doing field work and putting their knowledge of surveying into practice. They are in hopes to visit Lake Bomoseen.

A party from town went trout-fishing the other day, to the hills of Ripton. They returned with something over a hundred of the speckled beauties, and an enormous appetite.

The Seniors recently made a geological excursion to the east of the town, near one of the abandoned marble quarries where there is an excellent illustration of glacial scratches.

The editors and financial committee of THE UNDERGRADUATE are contemplating a supper at Bread Loaf or elsewhere, at the close of their year's labor—alas! at their own expense.

Rev. H. W. Beecher is to deliver a lecture at Academy Hall, May 24, on the subject of "Wastes and Burdens of Society." It is long since such a popular lecturer has visited this town, and we have no doubt that the house will be crowded in consideration of the fact.

The editor of one of the village papers had quite a little set-to, the other day, with an unwelcome contributor. The fracas resulted in a loss of hair to the editor, and a torn coat to the contributor.

Our hostess should have given us a little something extra for dinner the other day, after calling in the organ grinder under the impression that he was a scissors sharpener. So much for near-sightedness.

There is to be a match game of ball between the four classes,—picked men from Senior and Sophomore classes comprising one nine, the other nine consisting of men from the Junior and Freshman classes.

One of the driveways on the campus is very dangerous, owing to an uncovered ditch. This should be soon remedied, inasmuch as at this season many visitors drive through the campus, for the purpose of viewing the college grounds.

The Sophomores have had written examinations in Analytics and Calculus. Though the examination was excessively thorough, the Sophs enjoyed it greatly from the fact that the Prof. was so many times made the victim of misplaced confidence.

And now, at last, do we see evident signs of life among the students. The Athletic club is fairly started, and an exhibition will be given either on the fair ground or campus, the middle of next month. We will give the order of exercises in the June number.

An official announcement has not been made in regard to the commencement programme, but the following are the names of a few of the expected speakers: Dr. A. H. Clapp, of New York City, Philadelphian speaker; Rev. John C. Labaree, Alumni speaker; Charles Dudley Warner, Hartford, Phi Beta Kappa orator; Rev. H. M. Ladd, Alumni poet.

The dramatic club mentioned in our last, has styled itself the Phaeton club. Its officers are: W. J. Fish, president; Dugald Stewart, secretary and treasurer; J. C. Harvey, manager. Goldsmith's five act comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," was enacted by the club the evening of the fifteenth, at Academy Hall. It was, on the whole, well presented. Characters were taken by Messrs. Fish, Stapleton, Stewart, Boice, Harvey and Scofield of the college.

The Choral society gave one of their concerts at Academy Hall, the evening of May seventh. As usual, the house was crowded, and the music fine. The only criticism we have heard is to the effect that the first part of the entertainment consisted of music which was beyond the appreciation of the audience. The singing of Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Tupper and Mr. Murkland, as well as the eight-hand instrumental piece by Misses Severance, Sheldon and Potter, and Prof. Higley, are worthy of special mention. It is to be regretted that Miss Randle could not have been present to perform her part.

PERSONALS.

'27. The volume of "Studies in the Creative Week," by Rev. George N. Boardman, D. D., to be issued immediately by D. Appleton & Co., attracted much attention in the form of lectures, as they were first delivered in Philadelphia.

'42. The Hon. Timothy C. Smith, of Vermont, recently appointed consul at Galatz, is a native of Monkton, a graduate of the medical college of the University of New York, was a surgeon in the Russian army during the Crimean war, and was appointed consul at Odessa by Lincoln.

'48. The first Congregational church in Washington, and the only one of this denomination in that city, has now a membership of more than eight hundred. The church is under the pastoral charge of Dr. J. E. Rankin, formerly of Vermont, and aside from the large debt incurred in building a house of worship, is in a very prosperous condition, its membership having been increased by several hundred during the past two years.

'51. Prof. Solon Albee, who some time ago fell and severely injured his arm, is entirely recovered.

'51. Dr. A. H. Long is practicing medicine with great success at Whitehall, N. Y.

'51. The New England Historic, Genealogical Society is preparing a memorial of the late Thomas Scott Pearson, of Peacham, Vt. It will be remembered that Mr. Scott is the author of an early biographical history of Middlebury College.

'57. Judge W. C. Dunton, of Rutland, is to deliver the address at Bennington on Decoration Day.

'58 and '70. We notice the names of W. H. Walker and S. A. Giffin as delegates from Ludlow to the Republican convention at Burlington this week.

'61. Rev. J. D. Wickham, an honorary alumnus of Middlebury College, and wife, who have been visiting friends in New York, returned to their home in Manchester last week.

'62. Col. A. F. Walker, of Rutland, has been secured to deliver the oration on Decoration Day, at Poultney.

'69. Rev. R. C. Flagg has lately removed to Westford, Mass., where he has been preaching for several months.

'71. At the approaching teachers' association at Fairhaven, Vt., during the last of May, Prof. W. E. Howard, of Castleton, will open the discussion on "The Examination of Teachers and Supervision of Schools."

'76 and '77. On Friday evening, May 10, at Hammond Hall, the forty-fourth anniversary of Black River Academy was celebrated. First in order were the exercises of the graduating class, thirteen in number, followed by a union of the former friends and patrons of the institution. Among those present from out of town were: H. P. Stimson, principal of the New Haven academy; J. Mervin Hull, teacher in the High School at Bennington. After the presentation of the diplomas by Prof. C. G. Farwell, he was surprised by the presentation of a class album from the graduates, by Frank Sherman. Altogether, it was a highly enjoyable occasion, and we congratulate Prof. Farwell in his success, as do all the friends of Black River Academy.

'77. C. B. Moody, on his return from Hartford Theological Seminary, spent several days in town last week. He spends his vacation of four months at home in Waterbury.

'77. J. M. Gifford has accepted the principalship of the academy at Mexico, N. Y. This position was formerly occupied by Prof. Steele, the author of the noted "fourteen weeks'" series of text-books.

'77. J. M. Hull, who has had charge of the classics at Mt. Anthony Seminary, Bennington Centre, Vt., for the past year, has severed his connection with that institution, and is at his home in Ludlow, Vt., for the present.

'78. W. J. Fish has been acting as assistant at Beeman Academy, New Haven, during the absence of Miss Randle.

'78. W. D. Smith has so far recovered in health, as to be expected in a few days to return to college duties.

'79. I. E. Leonard is improving in health and will be in Middlebury soon.

OBITUARY.

REV. CYRUS B. DRAKE, D. D.

Dr. Drake was born in Weybridge, Vt., August 18, 1812. He was the son of godly parents, his father being deacon of the Congregational church there. As a result of the physically invigorating and morally healthful industries of an agricultural community, the influences of a country church, the prayers and instructions of pious parents, made effectual by the spirit of God, he grew up an upright youth, with no self-indulgent or corrupting habits. He had a gentle and affectionate spirit and early manifested a taste for study. While pursuing at Middlebury his preparatory studies for college, his attention was called to the subject of personal religion, and he settled the great question of personal duty by consecrating himself to the Lord. At the age of seventeen he united with the church in his native town, and the next year entered Middlebury college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1834. Having decided upon the work of the ministry as his life-work, he immediately entered the theological seminary at Andover, Mass.,

where he was graduated in 1837. He spent the spring vacation of that year in preaching to the church in Royalton Vt., which was then looking for a pastor. So interested were they in him that, as soon as he returned to the seminary to complete his course, they gave him (May 30, 1837) a call to become their pastor, which he accepted, and was ordained and installed on the 12th day of the following October, Dr. Merrill, of Middlebury, preaching the sermon. Thus, at the age of twenty-five, he commenced a pastorate that continued to the day of his death, April 21, 1878.

Dr. Drake's pastorate was remarkable, in these days of frequent changes in the ministry, for its great length, extending over forty years. It was longer than that of any other minister in the state now in active service. It continued though he three times offered his resignation to his church, by reason of ill-health, and at one time during nine years was able to preach only occasionally. Though others ministered in his stead he was still regarded as pastor of the church, and on the improvement of his health he took up his work as though he had never laid it down, and, with all his old interest, prosecuted it so that he was never more successful than during the latest years of his life.

But Dr. Drake's influence was not confined to his parish, nor was he loved alone by the people to whom he ministered. He took a deep interest in Christ's cause in the state and throughout the world. He was universally esteemed by his brethren in the ministry, and many a young minister received from him encouragement, advice and a higher ideal of what it is to be a true minister of Jesus Christ. His frequent attendance upon the General Convention and the part he took in the deliberations added much to their interest. He had a fresh interest in all that was transpiring in the work, and though by nature and principle conservative, he was fully abreast of the times in his advocacy of the *new* that was proved to be better or nearer to the mind of the Spirit than the old. But he tried everything by the Word of God, and was dazzled by no false lights. He had a deep interest in the feeble churches of the state; was at one time, when released from his parish on account of ill health, for nine months secretary of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, and the last sermon he ever preached to his people was to commend its work to their generous support. He was for nineteen years a trustee of Middlebury College, in which capacity his counsels were much valued.— *Chronicle.*

THE SANCTUM.

The *College Record* displays vigor in its literary and editorial departments, though some of its sentences are extremely violent. It is anti-Masonic, anti-Catholic and anti-Secretism, but in favor of reform. At present it is endeavoring to reform the *University Reporter* and *Oberlin Review.*

Monthly Musings contains a poem by Bayard Taylor and a letter by Miss Kate Field. What strange notions some have of the ideal college paper.

"College honors" receives another thrust in the last *Brunonian.* We commend "Research and Reward" to all antiquarians as a very valuable contribution.

The *University Herald* comes to us with the "first efforts" of a new board of editors. Barring the personal department, there is nothing that does not reflect honor on the new management.

The *Madisonensis* is righteously indignant at those who clamor for a reading-room but neglect the opportunities to read what they have. What an encouraging statement this: "We venture to say that fully one-third of the students in the University do not look into a newspaper from the beginning to the end of the week." Will these cripples be suddenly transformed into great American statesmen?

"The Philosophy of Emerson," in the *Oberlin Review*, is commendable. The two great characteristics of Emerson's writings are well marked. The writer evidently loves the "American seer," for only those who do can appreciate his electric thoughts.

In an editorial on college oratory it says, "We only ask that, whatever his subject, the orator show more zeal for truth than rhetoric; care more to convince his hearers by sound logic and sense than to dazzle them by fine phrases and apt quotations, and then that his delivery be as simple, earnest and honest as his words." A sound rule, but not likely to be adopted by hard-pressed students.

For local news, which, together with personals, is most likely to interest the alumni, and perhaps the students as well, the *Review* cannot be easily excelled. In such an institution as Oberlin, however, with its large number of students and diversity of departments, interesting locals ought to be numerous as a matter of course.

BEST BOOK FOR EVERYBODY. — The new illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary, containing three thousand engravings, is the *best book for everybody* that the press has produced in the present century, and should be regarded as indispensable to the well-regulated home, reading-room, library and place of business.— *Golden Era.*

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